



The Effect of Demographics on Emotional Quotient in Military Medical Students

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OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this study was to assess the differences in emotional quotient during a high stress military trauma simulation of RVU military students by measuring different demographics including race, marital status, and sex in the medical students.

METHODS

- The study consisted of 103 students (78 male, 25 female; 85 Caucasian, 11 Asian, 6 Mixed; 66 single, 37 married) attending RVU from three sessions (2017, N=30; 2018, N=32; 2019, N=41). All participants were contracted with the U.S. military, and placed in a hyper-realistic mass-trauma simulation to induce stress.
- Participants filled out EQ questionnaires before and after the training using the Veracity TouchScreener® tablet, which records significant psychophysiological responses.
- All the responses were pooled across 2017, 2018, and 2019. Contingency tables were analyzed for marital status, gender and race using a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test for Nonzero Correlation.



Table 1. Effect of Marital Status on EQ

Marital Status: EQ questionnaire				
Marital Status P=0.0774				
	Answer			
	SPR	No	Admit	Total
Single	53	388	114	555
	51.25	377.50	126.25	
	0.8068	0.5889	0.2756	
Married	29	216	88	333
	30.75	226.50	75.75	
	0.7523	0.4854	0.1593	
Total	82	604	202	888

Table 2. Effect of Gender on EQ

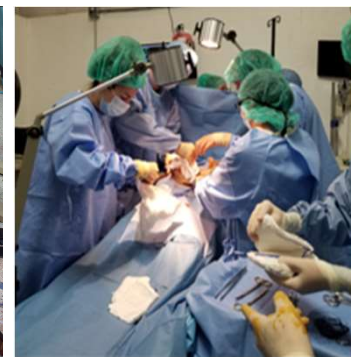
Gender: EQ questionnaire				
Gender P=0.3666				
	Answer			
	SPR	No	Admit	Total
Male	64	467	171	702
	62.10	464.21	175.69	
	0.8092	0.8972	0.7235	
Female	18	146	61	225
	19.90	148.79	56.31	
	0.6697	0.8193	0.5320	
Total	82	613	232	927

Table 3. Effect of Race on EQ

Race: EQ questionnaire				
Race P=0.8110				
	Answer			
	SPR	No	Admit	Total
Caucassoid	65	506	194	765
	66.67	500.00	198.33	
	0.8382	0.7884	0.7583	
Mongoloid	14	54	31	99
	8.63	64.71	25.67	
	0.0674	0.1832	0.2925	
Mixed	1	40	13	54
	4.71	35.29	14.00	
	0.0876	0.4283	0.7893	
Total	80	600	238	918

RESULTS

Emotional quotient (EQ) data for race, gender, and marital status was **not found** to be significantly different among the demographics tested across the years.



CONCLUSIONS

- ☐ *Medical students have similar emotional quotients during high stress regardless of marital status, gender and race.*
- ☐ *In other words, medical students have a consistent response that is unlikely to conflict with their performance.*

Although our study cannot disprove the existence of EQ results during stress, it does suggest a small correlation. In future studies we would like to compare emotional quotient data across different professions such as physician assistants, nurses, first responders and social workers.

REFERENCES

- Pizitz TD. Detecting Alcohol and Drug Use with the Touch of a Finger. American Journal of Applied Psychology. 2015;4(4):90.